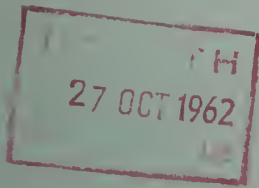


~~Mr. M. J. Perry~~
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Burgess Hill Urban District Council

S. J.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1961

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURGESS HILL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

For the Year 1961

by

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H., Eng.

Health Department,
Oaklands,
Boltro Road,
Haywards Heath

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 1301

September, 1962.

Members of the Urban District Council of Burgess Hill, 1961-1962

W.B.Clark, Esq., J.P., (Chairman of the Council)

G.H.Rogers Esq., (Vice Chairman)

L.E.Baker Esq.,
Mrs. E.E.M.Bridgman
T.H.Brown Esq.,
Mrs. J.S.Campbell
J. De Caux Esq.,
A.A.Dumsday Esq.,
Mrs. M.Edmondson
T.F.Hole Esq.,
C.Judge Esq.,
L.W.Laver Esq.,
Mrs. V.D.H.Muncy
G.R.Power Esq.,
E.F.Taylor Esq.,

Housing and Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

Mrs. J.S.Campbell (Chairman)

J. De Caux Esq.,
A.A.Dumsday Esq.,
Mrs. M. Edmondson
C.Judge Esq.,
L.W.Laver Esq.,
Mrs. V.D.H.Muncy

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURGESS HILL

R E P O R T

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1961.

For the second successive year the Birth Rate has fallen and the corrected Birth Rate of 15.5 is now slightly below the national figure (17.2). There were no illegitimate births during the year — a marked improvement on the previous two years when the number of illegitimate births expressed as a percentage of total Live Births was 4.76 and 2.76 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate was 12.88 compared with 15.81 for the previous year. During 1961 there were three infant deaths under one year, two of which occurred during the first week of life. The Perinatal Mortality Rate of 25.32 was slightly higher than last year, but the figure for the Mid-Sussex area as a whole was 18.77 compared with a figure of 23.35 for the previous year. The Maternal Mortality Rate was again nil.

The total number of deaths registered during the year amounted to 152 giving a Corrected Death Rate of 12.06. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 11. The percentage of deaths due to coronary disease again showed a marked increase over the previous year and the present figure of 21.05 is nearly 10 per cent higher than that recorded in 1958. The percentage of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus remained at approximately the same level as the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Two hundred and thirty-seven cases of infectious disease were notified during the year compared with a figure of 126 for the previous year and, of the total notifications received, 218 were due to measles.

DYSENTERY

Only one case of Sonne dysentery was notified during the year. The patient, who is a nursing sister, collapsed at work and was admitted for treatment. The family doctor who had arranged for the admission of this case informed me that he believed the patient's husband was also a nurse at another hospital in the area. This was confirmed on the telephone with the Assistant Matron of the hospital concerned and arrangements were made to exclude the husband from food handling. Faecal specimens from the husband and other family contacts were subsequently proved negative.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

In mid-April a family doctor telephoned concerning a patient who was suffering from a heavy infection which had also involved the larynx. It would appear that the diagnosis had taken some time to establish and the patient had been working intermittently for several months prior to his admission to hospital. On making further inquiries it was learned that the patient was employed with twenty other people in the tool room of a factory outside the Burgess Hill area. I informed the L.O.H. of the area concerned and arrangements were made for mass radiography of all the factory contacts.

A CASE OF "ORF" (contagious pustular dermatitis of sheep) IN A LOCAL RESIDENT EMPLOYED IN THE MEAT TRADE

In September a family doctor telephoned concerning a patient (a meat porter) who had sought advice concerning an odd swelling which had been present on his right hand for about ten days. In view of the patient's occupation, and suspecting anthrax, the family doctor said that she had made arrangements for him to attend the Cuckfield Hospital Laboratory where a bacteriological examination of material taken from the lesion had been carried out with negative results. The following day I saw the patient, who had a dome shaped nodule about 2 centimetres in size on the knuckle of the second finger of his right hand. The nodule was ulcerated at the summit and surrounded by white soggy skin. The patient said that the trouble had started some weeks previously when he had pricked himself on a piece of bone. A week later the area had become red and gradually increased in size. In order to eliminate the possibility of tuberculous infection I carried out a Mantoux Test with negative results. A few weeks later arrangements were made by the family doctor for the patient to be seen at the Skin Department of a Teaching Hospital in the Smithfield area where a diagnosis of "orf" was made.

The causative organism in the above condition is a virus and resolution is said to occur without treatment in six to eight weeks.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND SMOKING

A few weeks before the preparation of this report the Royal College of Physicians hit the headlines in the National press with the publication of its report on "Smoking in Relation to Cancer of the Lung and Other Diseases". The findings of this eminent body of medical men are of such vital importance that I would be neglecting my duty if I did not refer to them in this report although the actual publication did not take place during the year under review.

The report of the Royal College of Physicians was largely based on a study of the smoking habits of 34,000 male doctors in Britain and 200,000 men in the United States whose smoking habits were known. The results showed that in subsequent years the death rate from lung cancer —

- a) Increased with the amount of tobacco smoked.
- b) Decreased with the length of time that smoking had stopped.
- c) Was greater among cigarette smokers than among pipe and cigar smokers.

In all, twenty investigations resulting in similar findings have been reported from eight countries.

Since January 1960 your Medical Officer of Health, with the co-operation of the Public Health Inspectorate, has arranged for the follow-up of all persons who died from cancer of the lung in the three Districts under his supervision. This scheme has been carried out by means of a questionnaire and, up to the present time, fifty-six forms have been completed by the Public Health Inspectors following interviews with the relatives of the deceased. No attempt was made to interview a relative unless a period of at least one month had elapsed since death took place, with the result that in several instances houses were found unoccupied and any further attempt to obtain information was then abandoned.

Although it is not intended to make a serious analysis of the figures until at least 100 forms have been completed, a brief examination of the information at present available has revealed the following facts. Of the 56 cases investigated all but one were smokers of cigarette and/or pipe tobacco. Ninety-six per cent smoked cigarettes and, of these approximately 50 per cent were believed to have smoked more than 20 per day. Thirty cases — approximately 53 per cent — comprising 26 males and 4 females did not achieve the age of 68 (the normal male expectation of life) and 15 of these persons — approximately 27 per cent — died before reaching the age of 60. Of the 15 cases that died at a comparatively early age, 10 had spent most of their lives in country districts and were believed to have smoked between 30 and 40 cigarettes per day.

These facts do not favour the current rationalisation of the persistent cigarette smoker that air pollution is the main cause of lung cancer. An eminent physician, Lord Cohen, has said that he would not accept that atmospheric pollution in any way rivalled cigarette smoking as a pathogenic agent in lung cancer and he has stated that, in his opinion, a ratio of between 6 and 8 to 1 was the kind of significance which cigarette smoking had to atmospheric pollution. He said that it was quite wrong to argue that unless one could remove all the causative factors nothing should be done to remove one.

The revenue from the sale of tobacco is said to amount to £825,000,000, almost the exact cost of the Health Service. This has led to the belief by some people, not necessarily those of an unduly cynical turn of mind, that the same high level of tobacco consumption must be maintained for economic reasons but, to the best of my knowledge, no one has yet estimated the vast sums of money that would inevitably be saved in hospital beds, sickness benefit, widows pensions etc., if there were to be a marked reduction in the smoking of cigarettes by the nation as a whole. The wide publicity given to the findings of the Royal College of Physicians now shows signs of having been a "nine days wonder" and one feels that the publication of this Report might, with advantage, have been followed immediately by a prolonged campaign organised at Government level, enlisting, if necessary, the services of commercial advertising consultants and making use of all the modern aids to mass communication — television, the cinema etc. Since the end of the War little has been spent by the Government in the making of short films on health subjects and the dissolution some 16 years ago of the only Government controlled film agency (*) was, in my opinion, a retrograde step, leaving a deficiency which, to our discredit, does not exist in many smaller countries of the world. For adults the decision with regard to smoking must be one of personal choice but the recent Report that some 10 to 15 per cent of schoolboys were smoking a small number of cigarettes per day by the age of 10 should be a challenge to us all. It is clear that the main onus for discouraging children from adopting the smoking habit must fall upon their parents. Perhaps it is not too much to ask that those parents who are cigarette smokers might try and set an example!

* Crown Film Unit.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

During the year I attended seventeen clinics and schools in the Urban District and carried out a total of 690 injections. According to figures recently received from the County Medical Officer it would appear that in the County as a whole 78 per cent of children, under five years, were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31st December, 1961. The percentage of children in the Urban District who had completed a full primary course of immunisation against poliomyelitis, and who were now awaiting the fourth injection, was 72.72 compared with a figure of 74.66 in the County as a whole. During the year I assisted in the poliomyelitis immunisation scheme and carried out 285 fourth injections at a school in the Urban District.

INJECTIONS

The total number of injections given by your Medical Officer during the year may be summarised as follows:-

		C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
<u>Diphtheria</u>				
<u>Immunisation:</u> T.A.F.		425	459	275
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	60	74	28
	Trivax (Triple)	146	63	366
	Tetanus	-	12	20
	Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	1	-
	Schick Test	-	-	1
		631	609	690
<u>Others:</u>				
	Poliomyelitis	267	262	285
	Smallpox	2	-	-
	Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff)	-	64	-
		900	935	975
Cuckfield Rural District	.. 900			
Cuckfield Urban District	.. 935			
Burgess Hill Urban District	.. <u>975</u>			
Total	 <u>2,810</u>			

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Unit visited a factory in the Urban District during June 1961.

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

		Male	Female	Total
Number of persons X-rayed		76	33	109
<u>ABNORMAL FILMS:</u>				
Cardio-Vascular Lesions		1	-	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961

Part III of this Act, which deals with the prevention and notification of disease, contains several sections which are of particular interest to a medical officer of health. The powers contained therein may be summarised as follows:-

Section 38. Power of a Justice to order a medical examination.

If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied, on a written certificate of the medical officer of health that there is reason to believe that some person in the district is or has been suffering from a notifiable disease and, that it is in his own or his family's or the general public's interest, that he should be medically examined the Justice may order this to be carried out by the medical officer of health or a registered medical practitioner, provided that the person in question is not already under the treatment of a registered medical practitioner, in which case the latter must consent to the making of an Order under this section. An Order under this section can be combined with a Warrant under section 287 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising the medical officer of health to enter the premises.

The powers available under this section might prove of great assistance in the investigation of smallpox, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery and food poisoning, etc., under circumstances in which there was a lack of response from a person or persons whose co-operation was essential for the completion of an epidemiological inquiry.

In special circumstances this section could be combined with the rarely used section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital, on Court Order, of persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

Section 39: Information to be furnished by the occupier of premises in cases of notifiable disease or food poisoning.

On the application of the medical officer of health the occupier of any premises in a district in which there is or has been any person suffering from a notifiable disease or food poisoning, must furnish such information within his knowledge as the medical officer of health may reasonably require for the purpose of enabling measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease or, as the case may be, to trace the source of the food poisoning.

The powers under this section are complementary to those provided under Section 38.

Section 40: Exclusion of children from places of entertainment or assembly.

This section applies to any theatre, including a cinema or any building

used as a public hall, concert room or lecture room, public dance room or public gymnasium or indoor swimming baths. It also applies to any sports ground, outdoor swimming baths, skating or roller skating rinks and to any circus, show, fair, fete, amusement arcade or other public place of entertainment which is not in a building. With a view to preventing the spread of a notifiable disease a local authority may, on the advice of the medical officer of health, publish a notice giving details of the restriction imposed. A notice under this section may be phrased in such a way that it may apply to part of a district, to particular premises or parts of premises, or to children in a particular age group, as long as they do not exceed the prescribed age, i.e. not exceeding 16 years.

The powers available under this section could be used in an emergency for the control of a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis or smallpox.

Section 41: Compensation for stopping employment to prevent the spread of disease.

The medical officer of health may by notice in writing request any person to discontinue his work with a view to preventing the spread of a notifiable disease, or a disease to which section 23(1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, applies i.e., enteric, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, acute inflammation of the throat, gastro-enteritis, undulant fever and any other disease to which the section applies by order.

The local authority must compensate such a person for any loss he suffers in complying with the request.

Section 278 of the Public Health Act, 1936, may be applied to any dispute arising under this section.

Under section 77 (Part IV of the Act) byelaws may be made for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of both hairdressers and the premises in which they work and the instruments, towels, equipment etc., with which they work.

Early in 1962 on the recommendation of the Health and General Purposes Committee the Council decided to adopt the byelaws referred to above.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47.

This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention. Such persons are often living on their own under poor and insanitary conditions and although it was not necessary to take formal action under this Section, several cases were investigated during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Several talks were given during the year to schools and various organisations, including:

Cuckfield County Secondary School
St. Wilfrid's Teacher-Parent Association
Haywards Heath Rotary Club

WATER SUPPLY

- (i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water and all were satisfactory. The water was chlorinated.
- (iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.
- (v) With the exception of three houses, all are provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:-

Cuckfield Rural District	..	3
Cuckfield Urban District	..	10
Burgess Hill Urban District	..	12
East Sussex County Council	..	19

STAFFING OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

In December I reported to the Housing and Public Health Committee on the staffing of the Public Health Department with particular reference to the need for an Additional Public Health Inspector. I am glad to report that the Committee accepted my recommendations and agreed to the immediate insertion of an advertisement for an Additional Public Health Inspector.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Hobson, Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. M. RICHARDSON

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<u>Medical Officer of Health</u>	..	..	D.M.Richardson, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H. Eng.
<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	..	..	J.W.Hobson, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat Inspector
<u>Secretary to the M.O.H.</u>	..	..	Miss G.L.Everson
<u>Clerks to the M.O.H.</u>	..	..	Miss B.F.Rackham Miss W.M.Avery
<u>Clerk to the P.H.I.</u>	..	..	Miss M.Jenner
<u>Rodent Operator</u>	..	..	Mr. S.W.Cook

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

			<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Area of District in Acres	..	..	2,024	2,024	2,024
Population estimated to middle of year			13,760	14,120	14,110
Rateable Value	..	..	£184,886	£196,261	£216,066
Sum represented by Penny Rate	..	.	£645	£748	£804
Density of Population	..	..	6.79	6.98	6.97
Number of Houses	..	..	4,349	4,557	4,798
Birth Rate per 1,000 population		..	17.39	16.84	15.51
Death Rate per 1,000 population		..	9.66	11.97	12.06
Infant Mortality Rate	..	..	7.93	15.81	12.88

<u>Live Births</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	132	101	233
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
<u>Total Live Births</u>						<u>132</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>233</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated								
population (crude)	..	..	..	..	..	16.51		
Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated								
population (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	15.51		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births								0.00

							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
							<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Total Still Births</u>									
Still Birth Rate per 1000 (live and still births)									16.88

Total Live and Still Births	..	..	..	..	134	103	237
-----------------------------	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----

Infant Deaths	Male	Female	Total
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
			Total			<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Infant Mortality Rates:-

(a) All infants per 1000 live births	12.88
(b) Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	12.88
(c) Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	0.00

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Male	Female	Total
--	------	--------	-------

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
			Total				<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births	12.88
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<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</u>	Male	Female	Total
--	------	--------	-------

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
			Total				<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births	8.58
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<u>Perinatal Mortality</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	3	3	6
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1000 total live and still births			
(a) Burgess Hill Urban			25.32
(b) Mid-Sussex Area			18.77

<u>Maternal Mortality</u>	
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	0.00

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All causes	78	74	152
Death Rate per 1000 of the population (crude)			10.77
Death Rate per 1000 of the population (corrected)			12.06

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT

	1960	1961
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	68 (45.03%) 30 (19.9 %)	69 (45.39%) 32 (21.05%)
(ii) Cancer (all sites) (Cancer of Lung and Bronchus)	29 (19.2 %) 7 (4.6 %)	25 (16.45%) 7 (4.61%)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	13 (8.6 %)	17 (11.18%)
(iv) Respiratory Diseases (including tuberculosis) (Respiratory tuberculosis)	16 (10.6 %) Nil	15 (9.87%) Nil

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Age</u>
1. Cerebral Haemorrhage (Tentorial tear)	15 minutes
2. Erythroblastosis (Rhesus incompatibility)	1 hour
3. Oesophageal atresia (without fistula) (operation) ..	1 week

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	.	..	..	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	1	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	-	2
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..			1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	-	-
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..		7	-
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..			8	7
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..		8	9
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	20	12
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..		1	1
20.	Other heart disease	.	..	..	11	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	3	3
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	1	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	8
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	3	1
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	..			-	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..		1	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..		-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..		-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..			2	4
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	1	-
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	-	-
	<u>Totals</u>				<u>78</u>	<u>74</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities:

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

My thanks are due to Dr. J.E. Jameson, Medical Director, for his informative reports and helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities:

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 18 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

<u>Infant Welfare Centre:</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Every Thursday 9.30 - 12 noon 2 - 4 p.m. Dr. attends each session, Toddlers' session every Thursday morning.
<u>Clinics:</u>		
<u>Diphtheria</u> <u>Immunisation</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	1st Monday 2 - 3.30 p.m.
<u>Chest</u>	Haywards Heath Hospital Cuckfield Hospital	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. (By appointment) Every Thursday 2 p.m. Diagnostic
<u>Orthopaedic</u>	B.R.C.S. Centre, Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath	Tuesday 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd Thursday 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (By appointment)
<u>Speech Therapy</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Wednesday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
<u>Child Guidance</u>		
<u>East Grinstead</u>	Moat Road	Every Friday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
<u>Burgess Hill</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road	Every Friday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
<u>Lewes</u>	Castlegate House	Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
<u>Hove</u>	33 Clarendon Villas	Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
<u>Eye Refractions</u> (School children)	Haywards Heath Hospital Sussex Street Clinic, Brighton	Every Friday (By appointment) Every Thursday (By appointment)
<u>Minor Ailments</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Weekdays (Mondays to Fridays) 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
<u>Dental</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	By appointment
<u>School Clinic</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Dr. Waugh (By appointment)

Clinics (continued)

* <u>Family Planning</u>	W.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)
* <u>Sub-Fertility</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)

Venereal Diseases Facilities available at the Royal Sussex County Hospital Brighton.

<u>Men</u>	Monday	4.30 p.m. - 8 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
	Thursday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
<u>Women and Children</u>	Tuesday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Thursday	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
	Saturday	9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.

(New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes)

Ante Natal Clinics: E.S.C.C. Clinic, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Mill Road, Burgess Hill 2 p.m.

* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Measles	218	9	20	23	28	35	98	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	12	2	-	1	1	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Totals</u>	237	11	20	24	29	36	105	6	1	2	2	1	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1961

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS 1949 — 1961

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1949	5	1	1	1
1950	9	-	3	-
1951	6	1	1	1
1952	7	4	-	-
1953	3	1	-	2
1954	10	1	1	-
1955	8	-	-	-
1956	3	-	1	-
1957	3	1	-	-
1958	10	1	-	-
1959	5	-	-	-
1960	3	-	-	-
1961	6	-	-	-
Totals	78	10	7	4

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HASSOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:-

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	1
Amoebic Dysentery (Carrier)	1	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	2	3	1	2	8
Measles and Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	3	5
Mumps	-	-	-	3	3
Mumps and Orchitis	-	1	-	-	1
Chickenpox	-	-	-	4	4
Rubella	7	1	1	2	11
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1
Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	1
Glandular Fever	-	-	-	1	1
Lymphatic Leukaemia	-	1	-	-	1
Observation Vincents Angina	-	-	1	-	1
Cancrum Oris	1	-	-	-	1
Tonsillitis	4	-	-	-	4
Allergic Rash	1	-	-	-	1
Scabies	1	-	-	-	1
Pyrexia Unknown Origin	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	2	2	9	13
Total	20	11	7	27	65

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-three different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Total
Observation Gastro-enteritis	1	2	-	3
Virus Infection	2	-	-	2
E. Coli, Group III B.4	1	-	-	1
Measles and Pneumonia	-	1	1	2
Rubella	-	-	1	1
Contact Mumps and Influenza	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea and Vomiting	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia and Old Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	1
Rheumatoid flare-up with Rash	1	-	-	1
Total	5	4	4	13

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SUMMARY OF VISITS CARRIED OUT

Dwellinghouses inspected — general	153
Revisits carried out	134
Visits made as Housing Officer	339
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants	184
Visits in connection with aged persons	6
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	49
Disinfections	5
Meat Inspection	266
Food Inspection	35
Inspection of Food Premises	33
Movable Dwellings	47
Factories and Building Sites	12
Petroleum Acts	6
Smoke Inspection	13
Pest Infestations	10
Rats and Mice	14
Swimming Pool	1
Agricultural Premises	9
Cesspools and Sewage Disposal	30
Surface Water Flooding	11
Defective Drainage	23
Total visits made by Public Health Inspector	1,380
Total visits made by Rodent Operator re	
Rats and Mice Destruction	2,300

SAMPLES TAKEN

Water (public supply):-	
Chemical	1
Bacteriological	1
Swimming Pool — Bacteriological	1
Ice Cream — Bacteriological	17
Milk — Biological	8
	28

LICENCES ETC. ISSUED

Licences to keep premises as a Slaughterhouse	1
Licences to act as a Slaughterman	4
Licence to keep a Pet Shop	1
Licences to store petroleum	25
Caravans — Site Licences issued	12
(Number of caravans 16)	
	43

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS
MEAT, MILK, ETC.

Number and type of Food Premises:

Grocery and provision	37
Butchers	12
Fishmongers	6
Fruit and vegetables	10
Cakes, bread and confectionery	3
Sugar confectionery	16
Hotels, restaurants and cafes	6
Canteens, schools and institutions	6
Licensed premises	10
Off-Licensed stores	4
	110

Number and type of premises registered under Section 16
Food and Drugs Act, 1955

For the manufacture of sausages	10
For the storage and sale of ice-cream	45
For the manufacture of preserved food	2
	57

Number of inspections carried out:

Ice-cream premises	4
Slaughterhouse	10
Catering establishments	2
Grocers shops	1
Other food shops	2
Dairies	7
Butchers	1
Fishmongers	6
	33

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949:

Number of Dairies registered	3
Number of Distributors on Register	4
Number of Retailers registered for sale of bottled milk only	22

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1960

When the above Regulations came into operation on 1st October 1960, the granting of dealers' licences became the duty of the County Council as being the "Food and Drugs Authority" within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Therefore no Licences were issued by this Council in 1961 in respect of Pasteurised Milk, Tuberculin Tested Milk, or Sterilised Milk, and no sampling of these milks was carried out by the Department.

Under the new regulations, Supplementary Licences are not required.

Milks direct from producers taken for Biological tests

Number of samples taken	6
Number satisfactory	8

Ice Cream

Number of samples taken	17
Number satisfactory (Grades I and II)	15
Number unsatisfactory (Grade III)	2

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughterhouse

One private Slaughterhouse remains in operation, the total number of animals slaughtered being 5,084.

On December 8th 1961 the Minister made an Order fixing 1st January 1962 as the Appointed Day for the coming into operation of the whole of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.

As certain improvements and extensions had to be made to the buildings to comply with the requirements of the Regulations, a scheme was prepared by the owner in consultation with the Officers of the Public Health Department and approved by the Council, but it was not found possible to complete the necessary work before the appointed day. Slaughtering operations, therefore, ceased at the end of 1961 and were resumed a few months later when all the necessary work had been completed.

The improvements carried out include the provision of a new meat hanging room of adequate size, with refrigerated cooling equipment and automatic weighing gear, construction of new room for the handling and storage of hides, skins and all by-products, improvements to cattle lairages, provision of new cloakroom, lavatory and offices, improved lighting equipment and water supply, installation of electrical stunning apparatus, sterilising equipment and redecoration throughout. This work has resulted in a well laid out and fully equipped slaughterhouse which complies with all legal requirements, and can be operated and maintained in a hygienic manner.

Meat Inspection

The following table gives a summary of the animals slaughtered and the incidence of disease.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	1196	25	234	2791	838	-	5084
Number inspected	1196	25	234	2791	838	-	5084
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	5	1	-	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	126	3	3	82	48	-	262
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.54	12.00	1.28	3.12	5.85	-	5.27
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.36	-	0.06
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Once again Tuberculosis was a rare occurrence, only three cases being found, these being pigs only mildly affected.

Nineteen cases of infection by *Cysticercus Bovis* were detected of which three were in an active state, requiring detention of the carcasses in cold storage to render the parasites incapable of communicating the disease to man.

One hundred and twenty-six livers were affected by fluke disease.

The total quantity of meat condemned at the slaughterhouse was 1 ton 3 cwt. 76 lbs.

Inspection of Other Foods

During the year the following quantities of food-stuffs were surrendered for the purpose of destruction, and certificates issued, mainly for the purpose of enabling claims to be made and stocks to be accounted for.

	<u>lbs.</u>	
Tinned meat etc.	147	
Fish	35	
Meat	70	
Chicken	40	
Tinned Fruits	40	
Ice Cream	56	
Miscellaneous	24	
	<u>412</u>	3 cwt. 76 lbs.

Condemned food is taken to the refuse tip and buried.

Food Hygiene

Once again the inspection of food premises was curtailed owing to pressure of other work, only 33 visits being recorded.

A further report was made to the Council during the year on the staffing position, and it was decided to appoint an Additional Public Health Inspector. When such appointment has been made, attention will be given to the inspection of food premises as a matter of urgent priority.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control has continued satisfactorily under the care of Mr. S.W. Cook, Rodent Operator. So many infestations are reported by residents that very little time is available for the routine survey of the district which would otherwise be carried out.

During the year 375 infestations were reported and 2,300 visits made to 482 separate premises. One hundred and sixty-five infestations of rats and 41 infestations of mice were found and treated. (Six hundred and seven bodies were recovered). Private dwellinghouses are treated free of charge but in the case of business premises the cost of the work has to be recovered.

The refuse tip has been regularly inspected but there has been no serious infestation. Three treatments have been carried out on the tip.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The cesspool emptying scheme has continued to work successfully during the year and approximately 129 emptyings were carried out. This service is made possible by the use of a cesspool emptying vehicle belonging to the Cuckfield Rural District Council which is loaned to this Council for one or two days each month.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work has commenced on the final phase of the scheme for the modernisation and extension of the Sewage Disposal Works, which scheme began a few years' ago. This stage includes the construction of a large circular sedimentation tank, a large rectangular filter, two additional pyramidal humus settling tanks, and the necessary additional pumping machinery. Certain existing settlement tanks will be adapted for use as storm water tanks, and two old circular filters will be taken out of use. When completed the Works will be capable of dealing satisfactorily with the sewage from a population of about 20,000 persons.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The disposal of refuse by controlled tipping has been continued on a piece of land which was deeply pitted by old clay workings. Each load of refuse is quickly covered with soil, and no nuisance of any kind has occurred, even though the site is in a residential area. The land thus reclaimed will soon be serving a useful purpose as a Recreation Ground. The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is in charge of refuse collection and disposal, and he is to be congratulated on the successful operation of this controlled tipping site.

HOUSING

Work is proceeding on the erection of 36 new dwellings on a site at the end of St. Andrews Road, and at the time of writing this report the first tenants are moving in. Further Housing Schemes are in course of preparation but no definite date is in sight for their commencement.

The need for new accommodation is acute, as the Waiting List contains more than 120 cases of urgent housing need.

The Surveyor has prepared a scheme for the improvement and modernisation of about 189 pre-war Council dwellings. The main features of the scheme are the provision of hot water systems, wash basins, and internal access to W.C.'s.

Improvement Grants

Although this Council suspended the making of Discretionary Grants for a period at the end of 1961 because of the national financial situation, more work was actually carried out than in the previous year. Twenty-one applications were received and dealt with, 15 being for Discretionary Grants and 6 for Standard Grants. Two of the applications were refused as being inapplicable or the property being unsuitable, and 4 schemes were abandoned by the applicants. In 14 cases the work is completed and in one case work has not yet begun.

Although a considerable amount of work is involved in dealing with applications for Improvement Grants, this work is considered to be of great importance with regard to the preservation of older houses. As much publicity as possible should be given to Improvement Grants and owners should be encouraged to take advantage of the scheme. Every possible assistance is given by the Council's Officers to all applicants and other interested persons in connection with the preparation of suitable schemes for the improvement or conversion of premises.

Slum Clearance

No time was available for the routine inspection of houses for any of the purposes of the Housing Acts although there is much work to be done under this heading. A detailed survey of the older type of property is to be undertaken as soon as possible. Two cottages in the ownership of the Council, already reported as unfit for occupation, are to be demolished, the present occupants having now been rehoused.

FACTORIES

On the Industrial Estate the erection of new factories has continued and there are now 25 factories on this site. Works of building construction have been inspected as time permits.

The required information in tabular form is as follows:-

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	6	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	6	6	-	-
Totals	69	12	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
<u>Wearing apparel:</u>						
Making etc.	9	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sections 15 - 44: Nil

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is only one public swimming bath in the Urban District, namely the open air swimming pool in St. Johns Park. This is owned by the Council and operated by its own staff. The pool measures 100 feet by 40 feet, the depth being from 2ft. 6ins. to 8ft. 6ins. The construction is of reinforced concrete, the walls being finished with green polished cement tiles. An area surrounding the pool is enclosed for the use of spectators and sun bathers. The concrete decking at the edge of the pool has recently been reconstructed and improved.

The capacity of the pool is 132,000 gallons, and the circulating and filtration plant is capable of a complete turnover of the water in a period of six hours. The purification process consists of filtration, and aeration followed by breakpoint chlorination applied by a dosing mechanism to regulate the delivery of chlorine gas to the water. Water for initial filling and for topping up is obtained from the mains.

Throughout the season no difficulty was encountered in maintaining the water in a satisfactory physical and bacteriological condition. Regular tests for the presence of chlorine were carried out and a bacteriological sample taken showed very satisfactory results.

